Health Canada Santé Canada

Your health and safety... our priority. *Votre santé et votre sécurité... notre priorité.*

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-69

Quinoxyfen

(publié aussi en français)

16 November 2016

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2016-69E (print version)
H113-24/2016-69E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2016

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for quinoxyfen on various crops to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Quinoxyfen is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when quinoxyfen is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for quinoxyfen is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for quinoxyfen, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Quinoxyfen

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Quinoxyfen	5,7-dichloro-4-(4-fluorophenoxy)quinoline	2.0	Small fruits vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (CSG 13-07F)[2]
		1.7	Fruiting vegetables (CG8-09)
		1.0	Low growing berries (CSG 13-07G)[3]

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] The proposed MRL of 2.0 ppm for CSG 13-07F will replace the currently established MRL of 0.5 for grapes.
[3] The proposed MRL of 1.0 ppm for CSG 13-07G will replace the currently established MRL of 0.9 for strawberries.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for quinoxyfen in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for quinoxyfen in Canada with corresponding Codex MRLs.[1] A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Small fruits vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (CSG 13-07F)	2.0	2.0 (Grapes only)
Fruiting vegetables (CG8-09)	1.7	1.0 (Peppers only)
Low growing berries (CSG 13-07G)	1.0	1.0 (Strawberries only)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for quinoxyfen up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for quinoxyfen in peppers, tomatoes (standard size and small) and grapes were submitted to support the maximum residue limits (MRLs) on imported Fruiting Vegetables (CG8-09) and Small Fruits Vine Climbing, except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (CSG13-07F). Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on strawberries (CSG 13-07G) were reassessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated tomatoes was reviewed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of quinoxyfen into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for MRLs for quinoxyfen was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions or at exaggerated rates in the exporting country. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported crop commodities.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method[1]/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[2]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Peppers (Bell)	583	2-5	0.012	0.167	n/a
Peppers (non-bell)			0.112	0.633	
Tomatoes (Cultivar of small tomatoes)	579-624	2-3	0.079	0.32	Paste: 0.8 Puree: 0.3
Tomatoes (standard size)	573-733	2-4	0.022	0.15	
Table grapes (Spain trials)	312-420	21	0.04	0.08	Juice: 0.01 Raisin: 0.75
Wine grapes (European countries)	281-1000	14-32	0.02	1.13	
Strawberries	580-649	1	0.048	0.561	n/a

[1] Broadcast foliar spray application method.
[2] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of quinoxyfen. Residues of quinoxyfen in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.